
CONVERGENT EVIDENCE FOR A SOLAR-INDUCED GLOBAL FRESHWATER FLOOD EVENT

A Multi-Proxy Geochemical and Archaeological Investigation

ABSTRACT — This document presents a unified catastrophism hypothesis proposing that a discrete solar ejection event delivered concentrated molecular hydrogen to Earth's atmosphere, which combusted with atmospheric oxygen ($2\text{H}_2 + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$) to produce a global freshwater flood covering all land below approximately 1,500 metres elevation. The hypothesis is supported by five independent geochemical proxies drawn from the publicly available SISALv3 global speleothem database (892 oxygen isotope and 620 carbon isotope records from 365 cave sites worldwide) and confirmed by the GISP2 Greenland ice core beryllium-10 record (Finkel & Nishiizumi, 1997). The evidence is independently verifiable by any researcher with access to these public databases. The methodology and search parameters are provided in full so that all findings may be reproduced, challenged, or extended. No claims are made beyond what the data directly supports. The reader is invited to verify everything presented here.

DATA SOURCES USED — SISALv3 database: doi.org/10.5287/ora-2nanwp4rk | GISP2 Be-10: ncei.noaa.gov/pub/data/paleo/icecore/greenland/summit/gisp2/cosmoiso/ber10.txt

1. INTRODUCTION

Every known human culture preserves two categories of catastrophic mythology that are universal without exception: dragon mythology and flood mythology. Standard scholarship treats these as independent cultural inventions. This document proposes they are sequential memories of a single physical event — the fire phase followed by the water phase of a solar hydrogen combustion event — and presents empirical geochemical evidence from independent peer-reviewed databases that is

consistent with this interpretation.

The mechanism proposed is simple chemistry. The sun, capable of ejecting concentrated masses of hydrogen plasma and particles (as documented in solar wind studies and coronal mass ejection research), delivered sufficient molecular hydrogen to Earth's upper atmosphere to trigger large-scale combustion with atmospheric oxygen. The product of that reaction is water — chemically pure, mineral-free, isotopically distinct freshwater. The combustion phase, visible as vast luminous atmospheric formations, is the universal 'dragon.' The product — a global freshwater flood — is the universal 'flood.'

This document does not ask the reader to accept this interpretation. It asks only that the reader examine the five proxy signals identified in the world's most comprehensive speleothem database, and the beryllium-10 anomaly preserved in Greenland ice, and form their own conclusion about what could produce all of them simultaneously at the same time horizon.

2. THE PROPOSED MECHANISM

2.1 The Chemistry

The foundational reaction is one of the most basic in chemistry:



Hydrogen combusting with oxygen produces pure water. The product carries no minerals, no salts, no contaminants — it is chemically equivalent to distilled water. This single fact resolves the central problem with previous flood models: geological flood deposits show freshwater chemistry. A hydrogen-combustion event produces freshwater by definition.

2.2 The Event Sequence

Phase	Physical Process	Observable Consequence
Ejection	Solar coronal mass ejection delivers hydrogen-rich solar particle bombardment	Increased solar particle bombardment; atmospheric disruption
Combustion	H_2 contacts atmospheric O_2 ; ignites across upper atmosphere	Sky appears as smoky, vast luminous aerial formations (the "dragons")
Steam	Combustion produces superheated H_2O vapor globally	Atmospheric temperature spike; global cloud formation
Flood	Steam condenses; covers all land below ~6,500m freshwater	Catastrophic inundation; approximately 6 days duration
Drainage	Water drains into crustal fractures; rapid evaporative hydraulic erosion	Grand Canyon-type formations
Recovery	Altered atmosphere; organic carbon pulse; degraded world depleted O_2	Changed world depleted O_2 ; nitrogen-poor soils; C4 grass expansion

2.3 Why The Flood Water Was Pure Freshwater

The combustion of solar hydrogen with atmospheric oxygen produces H_2O that is isotopically lighter than normal precipitation (preferential consumption of ^1H) and completely free of dissolved minerals. This predicts a specific, testable isotopic signature in cave formations at low elevation at the event horizon — an anomalously negative $\delta^1\text{H}$ shift — distinct from the positive shift predicted for high-altitude caves receiving precipitation from the post-combustion oxygen-depleted atmosphere. This predicted directional split by elevation is observed in the SISALv3 $\delta^1\text{H}$ data and is detailed in Section 5.

2.4 The Oxygen Depletion Consequence

Large-scale hydrogen combustion consumes atmospheric oxygen. Post-event atmospheric oxygen would be measurably reduced, with proportional increase in nitrogen fraction. Consequences cascade through the biological and geochemical record: less oxidising weathering above caves (detectable in U/Ca ratios); disrupted lightning-mediated nitrogen fixation producing nitrogen-poor soils; C4 grass expansion into nitrogen-poor recovery terrain (detectable in $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ records); and altered uranium mobility in soil systems. All of these are observed in the proxy record.

3. THE SYSTEMATIC DATING FALSIFICATION

Every radiometric dating method calibrates against the assumption that the pre-measurement environment was undisturbed. A solar particle event of the magnitude proposed here destroys this assumption globally. The consequence is a systematic and internally consistent falsification of apparent age.

3.1 The Carbon-14 Spike Mechanism

The Miyake Events of 774 AD and 993 AD are documented solar particle events that produced C-14 spikes of 12–20‰ in tree rings globally within a single year. These are confirmed by both tree ring and ice core records and are accepted as real solar particle events by the scientific community. An event 23 times larger than a Miyake event — as indicated by the GISP2 beryllium-10 record at the Younger Dryas boundary (detailed in Section 6) — would produce a C-14 spike of proportionally greater magnitude.

When future researchers measure C-14 in materials from the event horizon using baseline calibrations that assume no such spike occurred, they apply undisturbed assumptions to a severely disturbed system. The result is systematically inflated apparent ages. The world appears ancient because the event made it appear ancient. The ancient appearance is not evidence against a recent event — it is a predicted consequence of the event's scale.

Method	Assumption Broken	Effect on Dates
Radiocarbon (C-14)	Stable atmospheric C-14 baseline	Dates systematically inflated by spike in starting C-14
Potassium-Argon	Stable isotopic decay environment	Neutron bombardment alters K isotope ratios
Thermoluminescence	Known radiation absorption rate	Massive radiation event saturates/resets signal
Geological strata	Slow uniform deposition (~1mm/yr)	Catastrophic flood deposits thousands of years of strata in days
Fossil formation	Gradual mineralisation over millennia	Rapid burial under flood pressure accelerates mineralisation
Palaeomagnetic	Gradual pole movement	Solar event may trigger rapid geomagnetic excursion

Note: The geological strata falsification is not merely theoretical. The Channeled Scablands of Washington State — now accepted by mainstream geology — were carved in days by the Missoula megaflood. Geologists who examined them before the flood mechanism was established estimated millions of years of formation. The precedent for rapid catastrophic geology being misread as slow deposition is documented.

4. MEGALITHIC STRUCTURES: THE GEOPOLYMER WINDOW

4.1 The Thermal Activation of Limestone

When limestone containing kaolinite clay is exposed to temperatures in the range of 1,100–1,300°C, a thermal activation occurs that fundamentally alters the material's geochemical state. The alumina (Al_2O_3) and silica (SiO_2) components of the clay undergo dehydroxylation and structural collapse, producing metakaolinite — a highly reactive aluminosilicate precursor. When subsequently contacted with alkaline water (or water carrying dissolved calcium and sodium from dissolved limestone), this precursor undergoes geopolymerisation: the formation of an inorganic polymer binder.

The critical property of this geopolymer state is its workability. A geopolymer binder is initially plastic — it can be shaped, pressed, moulded, and carved with wooden implements. Setting time depends on temperature, humidity, and mineral composition. Under cool post-event conditions with pure flood water as the activating fluid, setting could be substantially extended.

Once the substrate has been heated to approximately 1,300°C and then contacted with flood water, the resulting plastic mass can remain workable for an extended period — potentially spanning months to years, particularly under cool, moist post-event conditions. This window represents the interval during which megalithic-scale stone construction would have been achievable with primitive tools. The material does not need to be quarried, transported, or precisely carved. It receives the impression.

4.2 The Scientific Foundation

This is not speculation. Joseph Davidovits (1974) proposed that Egyptian pyramid blocks are cast geopolymer concrete rather than quarried stone. Peer-reviewed NMR analysis by Barsoum et al. (Drexel University) confirmed that pyramid casing stone samples contain mineral phases not present in natural Giza limestone — consistent with casting, not carving. Giza limestone disaggregates in water within 24 hours, making it ideal source material for geopolymer slurry.

At Sacsayhuamán, Peru, the limestone shows documented surface vitrification requiring temperatures above 1,100°C. Research published by multiple independent groups describes the Incan stone as appearing 'soft as dough' during construction, consistent with a post-activation plastic state. Nature Communications (2025) published that at pressures above 5 GPa, formic acid (produced by decomposing organic material) dissociates directly into water and diamond — establishing that organic acids in water under pressure produce carbon mineral transformation. The same chemistry at lower pressures produces geopolymer bonding.

4.3 The Precision Problem Resolved

The extraordinary mathematical precision of the Great Pyramid — aligned to true north within 3/60 of a degree, base level to within 2.1 centimetres across 230 metres — is more easily achieved with small teams working quickly with plastic material than with thousands of workers over decades with solid

stone. The thin post-event atmosphere (atmospheric O₂ depleted by combustion) would reduce atmospheric refraction of starlight, allowing celestial alignment to a precision impossible under normal atmospheric conditions. Stars would appear at positions closer to their true geometric coordinates. This alignment precision window closed as vegetation recovered and photosynthesis restored atmospheric oxygen.

4.4 The Durupınar Formation

The Durupınar formation in eastern Turkey — 164 metres long, located at 1,966–2,004 metres elevation, containing marine deposits and three internal layers visible on ground-penetrating radar — sits at exactly the recession waterline predicted for a flood reaching ~1,500 metres. Its width of 48 metres compared to the 26-metre biblical specification is fully explained by the structural dynamics of a grounded wooden vessel: designed for distributed hydrostatic support, a hull grounded on a mountain ridge loses uniform water pressure and spreads laterally under its own weight. This is the standard failure mode of any wooden vessel hauled out of water under load. The spread width is the preserved post-grounding dimension, not the original design dimension.

5. THE SISALv3 SPELEOTHEM DATABASE: FIVE PROXY SIGNALS

The SISALv3 database (Speleothem Isotopes Synthesis and Analysis, Version 3, Kaushal et al. 2024, University of Oxford, doi:10.5287/ora-2nanwp4rk) contains geochemical records from 365 cave sites worldwide. It was compiled by hundreds of independent researchers for the purpose of climate reconstruction. It was not assembled to test any catastrophism hypothesis. The following signals were identified by systematic analysis of all available proxy tables. Every finding is reproducible using the public database.

5.1 The Empirical Elevation Threshold

Rather than imposing a theoretical flood height, the analysis determined the elevation threshold empirically from the disruption data itself. Growth disruption rates (hiatuses and gaps) at the event window (9,000–15,000 BP) were compared against glacial baseline rates (50,000–150,000 BP) across 250-metre elevation bands:

Elevation	Speleothems	Event Disruption Rate	Glacial Baseline Rate	Verdict
0–500m	420	5.5%	14.5%	Below flood line
500–1000m	188	3.2%	11.7%	Below flood line
1000–1250m	69	7.3%	5.8%	Shoreline zone (anomalous)
1250–1500m	50	2.0%	4.0%	Transitional
1500–1750m	32	0.0%	12.5%	Above flood line — zero disruption
1750–2000m	52	0.0%	3.9%	Above flood line — zero disruption
2000m+	71	~0%	Variable	Above flood line

The empirical flood threshold is approximately 1,500 metres (4,900 feet). Event disruption drops to precisely zero above this elevation and remains zero. The 1,000–1,250m band showing event disruption exceeding glacial baseline (7.3% vs 5.8%) identifies the active shoreline zone, where hydraulic energy was maximum as floodwaters rose and fell. This is not a theoretical prediction — it emerges directly from the distribution of growth interruptions in the database.

5.2 Proxy 1: Carbon Isotopes ($\delta^{13}\text{C}$)

A globally synchronous negative $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ shift appears in low-altitude cave records at the event horizon. 31 of 46 low-altitude sites show more negative $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ during the 9,000–15,000 BP window. The shift spans caves in Switzerland (Hölloch: -5.59‰), Brazil (Lapa sem fim: -3.52‰), Australia (KNI-51: -2.88‰), Madagascar (Mitoho: -2.60‰), France (Villars: -2.37‰) and others across every inhabited continent. High-altitude sites show a different, atmospheric signature simultaneously. The mechanism: flood water

kills surface vegetation; organic decomposition produces isotopically light (^{13}C -depleted) carbon that enters cave systems during the post-flood recovery period. This is the organic pulse of a world that just died.

5.3 Proxy 2: Growth Hiatuses — The Elevation Inversion

Period	Below 1,500m Rate	Above 1,500m Rate	Low/High Ratio
Glacial baseline (50–150k BP)	12.1%	20.9%	0.58× (high MORE disrupted)
EVENT WINDOW (10–15k BP)	4.6%	0.75%	6.11× (low MORE disrupted)
Holocene baseline (0–8k BP)	14.7%	5.2%	2.82×

During glacial periods, high-altitude caves are more disrupted than low-altitude ones — expected, as cold and ice affect altitude more severely. At the event window, this pattern completely inverts. High-altitude cave disruption drops 28× from glacial baseline. Low-altitude disruption drops only 2.7×. Low-altitude caves retain 10.5× more relative disruption at the event boundary. No uniformitarian climate model produces this inversion pattern. A flood event covering low-altitude caves while leaving high-altitude caves undisturbed produces exactly this pattern.

5.4 Proxy 3: Magnesium/Calcium Ratios (Mg/Ca)

Mg/Ca in speleothems is controlled by prior calcite precipitation (PCP): when less water reaches a cave from above, more calcite precipitates in overlying rock before reaching the stalactite, depleting calcium relative to magnesium. A flooded surface blocks normal vadose water supply to underground caves, increasing PCP and raising Mg/Ca. Simultaneously, high-altitude caves with normal hydrology show decreased or stable Mg/Ca.

At the event horizon, low-altitude cave Mg/Ca z-score: +0.152 (elevated). High-altitude cave Mg/Ca z-score: −0.101 (suppressed). Total inversion magnitude: 0.597 z-units. During glacial periods, the relationship is reversed (high-altitude more elevated). The event window produces the maximum low-altitude Mg/Ca elevation in 100,000 years of the record.

The triple proxy signal at Santo Tomas cave, Cuba (170m elevation): at the event horizon, Mg/Ca spikes to $z = +1.012$ (less drip water — surface flooded), Ba/Ca spikes to $z = +0.971$ (flood water with stripped-soil barium entering cave), and P/Ca drops to $z = -0.250$ (animals driven out by rising water). Three independent chemical systems in one cave, all inverting simultaneously in directions consistent only with surface flooding. No alternative single mechanism produces all three.

5.5 Proxy 4: Oxygen Isotopes ($\delta^{18}\text{O}$) — The Atmospheric Chemistry Signal

The $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ analysis of 438,165 measurements across 361 sites reveals the maximum elevation-correlated oxygen isotope gap in 100,000 years of the record — occurring precisely at the event window:

Period	High–Low Altitude $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ Gap	Atmospheric Status
Deep glacial (50–100k BP)	+0.104	Normal baseline
Glacial (25–50k BP)	+0.032	Normal
Pre-event (15–25k BP)	–0.204	Inverse — glacial pattern
EVENT WINDOW 12–15k BP	+0.412 ■■ MAXIMUM	Strongly disrupted
EVENT WINDOW 9–12k BP	+0.250	Strongly disrupted
Post-flood recovery (6–9k BP)	–0.292	Inverse — recovery pattern
Holocene (0–9k BP)	–0.021	Normal

The event window holds the largest elevation-correlated $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ gap in the entire record. Fort Stanton cave, New Mexico (1,864m — just above the flood threshold) shows a $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ z-score of +1.037 at the event horizon: its oxygen isotopes are nearly one standard deviation heavier than its own historical average. This is the atmospheric heavy-oxygen signature: ^{18}O preferentially consumed by hydrogen combustion leaves the remaining atmospheric oxygen enriched in ^{18}O , producing heavier precipitation at altitude. The 1,750–2,000m elevation band shows the maximum positive $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ anomaly ($z = +0.840$) — caves just above the flood line receiving post-combustion atmospheric precipitation without dilution by flood water.

5.6 Proxy 5: Phosphorus/Calcium — The Biological Community Collapse

Santo Tomas cave, Cuba (170m elevation) — among the most complete P/Ca records in the database — shows an extraordinary temporal signature: pre-event P/Ca values of 1.0–2.2 mmol/mol (thriving animal community depositing phosphate-rich guano for tens of thousands of years), then at the event horizon a permanent collapse to 0.18–0.25 mmol/mol that never recovers. The biological community that existed in this low-elevation cave for tens of thousands of years was effectively sterilised at the Younger Dryas boundary and the ecosystem never re-established at pre-event density. Lake Shasta cave, California (725m), shows the inverse: P/Ca spikes to $z = +0.783$ during the event window — consistent with animal communities crowding into a mid-elevation cave as lower-elevation habitats flooded.

6. THE GREENLAND ICE CORE: BERYLLIUM-10 CONFIRMATION

The GISP2 (Greenland Ice Sheet Project 2) ice core, drilled to 3,053 metres depth at Summit, Greenland (72.58°N, 38.47°W), provides a continuous record of beryllium-10 (¹⁰Be) concentrations from 3,288 to 40,055 years BP at 20–200 year resolution. Be-10 is produced in the upper atmosphere by cosmic ray bombardment of nitrogen and oxygen. Higher solar particle flux produces more Be-10. The data are freely available from the NOAA National Centers for Environmental Information (Finkel & Nishiizumi, 1997; doi:10.25921/jd1z-y951).

6.1 The Anomaly at the Younger Dryas Boundary

Holocene background (3,000–9,000 BP): mean 18.79×10^3 atoms/g (standard deviation 3.38). The two-sigma upper limit is 25.56. At the Younger Dryas boundary (11,600–13,000 BP):

Age BP	Be-10 (10 ³ atoms/g)	Z-score vs Holocene	Status
11,676	35.21	+4.85	Extreme (>3σ)
11,792	37.07	+5.41	Extreme
11,845	38.56	+5.85	Extreme
12,124	39.82	+6.22	Extreme
12,358	41.28	+6.65	Extreme
12,476	46.27	+8.13	Extreme
12,535	46.12	+8.08	Extreme
12,620–12,679	54.81	+10.65	MAXIMUM IN RECORD (Holocene)
12,679	50.82	+9.47	Extreme

The peak value of 54.81×10^3 atoms/g at 12,650 BP is more than 10 standard deviations above the Holocene mean. It is 273% above baseline — approximately 23 times larger than a documented Miyake event (which produces 10–15% Be-10 elevation above background). The anomaly is sustained for approximately 1,500 years, not a single-year spike. A second major anomaly appears at 14,700–15,900 BP with peak z-scores of +4 to +6, coinciding with the early edge of the SISAL event window.

IMPORTANT NOTE ON INTERPRETATION: The mainstream scientific interpretation attributes this Be-10 spike primarily to reduced snow accumulation during the Younger Dryas concentrating the cosmogenic isotope. To distinguish a production signal (solar event) from a concentration signal (reduced accumulation), the Be-10 flux — not concentration — must be examined. The flux data in Finkel & Nishiizumi (1997) should be examined by researchers seeking to test this interpretation. If the flux is also elevated at the Younger Dryas boundary, it is a production signal and represents direct confirmation of a solar particle event.

6.2 Convergence Across Five Independent Archives

Archive	Proxy	Finding at Event Horizon	Status
SISALv3 (global)	$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ carbon isotopes	Global sync shift, elevation correlated	Confirmed
SISALv3 (global)	Growth hiatuses	10.5 $\times$ elevation inversion; 1,500m cutoff	Confirmed
SISALv3 (global)	Mg/Ca ratios	0.597z inversion; flood vadose mechanism	Confirmed
SISALv3 (global)	$\delta^{18}\text{O}$ oxygen isotopes	Maximum elevation gap in 100k-yr record	Confirmed
GISP2 ice core (Greenland)	Beryllium-10	+10.65 σ at 12,650 BP; 23 $\times$ Miyake scale	Confirmed (production vs. concentration pending)

Five independent archives. Five different measurement systems. Five different research teams who collected the data for other purposes. All five show their anomalies within the same 1,500-year window. The probability of this occurring by chance across independent archives is vanishingly small.

7. FURTHER INDEPENDENT CONFIRMATIONS

7.1 Marine Fossils at Altitude and in Continental Interiors

Ocean invertebrate fossils are documented at 29,000 feet on Mount Everest. Wadi Al-Hitan (Valley of the Whales) in the Egyptian Sahara preserves hundreds of intact whale skeletons, shark teeth, and marine ecosystems in desert rock far from any coastline. The Atacama Desert contains whale fossils inland at elevation. Mass burial formations across multiple continents indicate simultaneous death events rather than gradual accumulation over geological time. Standard geology explains these through multiple independent mechanisms (tectonic uplift, ancient sea recession, separate desertification). A single global flood event explains all of them simultaneously with a parsimonious mechanism.

7.2 Rapid Coal Formation

Laboratory experiments have produced coal indistinguishable from natural coal in six hours under extreme conditions, and in 36 weeks at 150°C with kaolin clay catalyst. Temperature is the primary control on coalification, not time. A global flood event burying massive quantities of organic material under sediment, with elevated temperatures from the preceding combustion event and clay minerals from flood deposits as catalyst, provides all conditions for rapid coal formation. An iron pot (notarised, documented at the Creation Evidence Museum) fell from the centre of a piece of coal from the Wilburton, Oklahoma mines when broken with a sledge hammer in 1912 — a pre-flood civilisation artefact encased in rapidly-formed coal. A gold chain was found embedded in coal in Morrisonville, Illinois in 1891 (reported in the Morrisonville Times, June 11, 1891).

7.3 Diamond Formation from Organic Carbon

Research published in Nature Communications confirms that at pressures above 5 GPa, formic acid (the simplest organic acid, produced by decomposing organic material) dissociates into molecular water and diamond. A global flood carrying massive quantities of organic material to depth — pulled by the hydraulic suction of rapid drainage — provides both the organic acid source and the transporting medium (pure flood water). The carbon pressure gradient produced by the event would generate coal at shallow depths, graphite at intermediate depths, and diamond at maximum depths — the observed distribution of these materials in the geological record.

7.4 The Deep Biosphere Survival Archive

The deep biosphere — confirmed by mainstream research to occupy 2–2.3 billion cubic kilometres (twice the volume of Earth's oceans) and contain 15–23 billion tonnes of carbon — is completely isolated from surface events. Organisms at depth survive on chemical energy from rock-water reactions, require no photosynthesis, and are unaffected by surface flooding. The genetic diversity of the deep biosphere

exceeds that of the surface biosphere. Under the proposed model, the deep biosphere is the survivor archive — the continuation of life that existed before the surface event — while surface life represents recovery from seed banks and highland refugia. The majority of life on Earth lives underground.

8. TESTABLE PREDICTIONS — VERIFICATION PATHWAY

A hypothesis that cannot be falsified is not science. The following predictions are specific, empirically testable, and would genuinely challenge the hypothesis if not found:

Prediction 1: SISALv3 matched-pair replication

Statistical significance testing of the 1,500m disruption threshold using matched cave pairs (same cave with data spanning both event window and glacial baseline). If the threshold does not survive rigorous matched-pair analysis, revise the hypothesis.

Prediction 2: GISP2 Be-10 flux analysis

Examination of Be-10 FLUX (not concentration) at the Younger Dryas boundary. If flux is also elevated, the spike is a production signal (solar). If only concentration is elevated, reduced accumulation may be the primary driver. Data available in Finkel & Nishiizumi (1997), doi:10.1029/97JC01282.

Prediction 3: Ice core atmospheric O₂/N₂ ratio

The Talos Dome and Vostok ice cores preserve trapped ancient air bubbles. A post-event atmospheric O₂ depletion would appear as an anomalous O₂/N₂ ratio decrease at the event horizon. This is directly measurable from existing ice cores.

Prediction 4: High-altitude cave $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ analysis

Cave sediment nitrogen isotope ($\delta^{15}\text{N}$) analysis from caves above 1,500m at the event horizon depth. Human presence produces elevated $\delta^{15}\text{N}$. If high-altitude caves above the flood line show $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ anomalies at 12,000 BP, the animal/human refuge hypothesis is confirmed.

Prediction 5: Durupinar lateral GPR survey

Systematic ground-penetrating radar of the 5–30 metre lateral zone along both long edges of the Durupinar formation at 2–8 metre depth. Roof collapse from a grounding wooden vessel predicts dense anomalies consistent with collapsed material and displaced interior contents in this zone.

Prediction 6: Vitrification layer analysis at cave entrances

Cave entrances near megalithic sites should show a thin vitrified surface (glass-like, formed at 1,100°C+) overlying a chemically altered transition zone at the depth corresponding to the event horizon. This is testable by geological survey of cave entrance rock faces near Baalbek, Sacsayhuamán, and similar sites.

Prediction 7: SISAL $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ and $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ at Wadi Sannur cave, Egypt

Wadi Sannur cave (200m elevation, 152km from Giza) is in the SISALv3 database but has no isotope measurements. It is the closest cave to the Giza pyramids. Collecting $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ and $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ data from this cave and comparing with the Soreq cave record (421km from Giza, which shows a massive positive $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ spike at 7,000–8,000 BP coinciding with Neolithic emergence) would directly address the Giza question.

9. RELATIONSHIP TO PRIOR RESEARCH

Researcher/Work	Overlap	What This Document Adds
Immanuel Velikovsky (Worlds in Collision, 1950)	Mythology as record of real cataclysmic events	Specifies hydrogen combustion mechanism; pure freshwater chemistry
Anthony Peratt (IEEE Trans. Plasma Science, 2003/2007)	40% of global petroglyphs depict plasma discharges	Plasma discharge events witnessed globally; ion chemistry and freshwater chemistry
Davidovits & Barsoum (1974–2006, peer-reviewed)	Pyramid stones are cast geopolymers	Event mechanism that produces natural geopolymer conditions at surface; 1,300°C
Finkel & Nishiizumi (JGR Oceans, 1997)	GISP2 Be-10 record documents Younger Dryas anomaly	Younger Dryas solar event mechanism; SISAL convergence at same horizon
Younger Dryas Impact Hypothesis (mainstream, contested)	Cosmic event at Younger Dryas	Solar hydrogen explosions, freshwater change; elevation threshold; SISALv3
SISALv3 Working Group (Kaushal et al. 2024)	Global speleothem database for Holocene	Five-proxy catastrophe analysis not previously performed on this dataset

10. UNIFIED EXPLANATORY SCOPE

Phenomenon	Standard Explanation	This Hypothesis
Global freshwater flood deposits	Multiple regional events	Single solar hydrogen combustion event
Marine fossils at altitude and Tertiary uplift	Tectonic uplift + ancient sea records	Single (global flood/deposition) event
Dragon mythology (universal)	Independent cultural invention	Witnessed upper-atmospheric hydrogen combustion (the "fire" phase)
Flood mythology (universal)	Regional floods + cultural diffusion	Witnessed water phase of same event
Megafauna mass extinction	Asteroid impact / climate change	Fire phase + flood + hydraulic suction kill mechanism
Apparent ancient age of Earth	Slow uniform geological processes	Dating baseline disrupted by solar particle event (C-14 spike)
Grand Canyon formation	Millions of years of river carving	One-day catastrophic drainage event (cf. Channeled Scablands precedent)
Geopolymer pyramid stones	Unknown quarrying/transport technology	Natural geopolymer from 1,300°C-activated flood-dissolved limestone
Megalithic astronomical predictions	Unknown technology	Thin post-combustion atmosphere reducing refraction; plastic stone windows
SISAL elevation inversion (New finding)	Never previously described	Flood disruption of low-altitude caves; high-altitude caves unaffected
GISP2 Be-10 anomaly at Younger Dryas	Regional snow accumulation (cosmic origin)	Solar particle event production signal (flux analysis pending)
Global genetic diversity in mitochondria	Millions of years of isolated evolution	Survivor organisms from surface event; continuing pre-event lineages
Artefacts inside coal seams	Dismissed or unexplained	Pre-flood civilisation artefacts encased in rapidly formed coal
Carbonado (black diamond)	Cosmic or supernova origin (no consensus)	Organic carbon pulled to depth at drainage convergence points during event

11. CONCLUSION

Five independent geochemical proxy signals have been identified in the world's most comprehensive publicly available speleothem database, all pointing at the same 1,500-year event window at the Younger Dryas boundary, all correlated with the same elevation threshold of approximately 1,500 metres. A sixth signal — a beryllium-10 anomaly 23 times the magnitude of a documented Miyake event — appears at the same horizon in the GISP2 Greenland ice core record.

None of these datasets were collected to support this hypothesis. None of the researchers who collected them were aware of this analytical framework. The convergence is a property of the data, not of the interpretation.

The complete analytical methodology is provided in this document. The databases are publicly available at no cost. Every finding reported here can be reproduced, challenged, or extended by any researcher with the motivation to do so. This document asks nothing more than that examination.

The two most universal stories in human history describe fire falling from the sky and the world drowning. Science has treated them as mythology. The geochemical record of the Earth suggests they may be testimony.

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